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From the Louisville Times.

Thou art Fair and Beautiful.

BY W. E. WILSON.

Oh, thou art fair and beautiful
As childhood's sunny dream,
When not a cloud comes o'er to mar
The radiance of its beam!
Methinks that I could gaze for aye
Upon thy sweet face now;
So much of heaven's own purity
Is thro' upon thy brow.

I've looked into the rose's heart,
Where beauty loves to dwell;
But she had hid her secret from me,
No wild and potent spell,
Like that, thine eyes' soft loveliness,
When down they looked in mine,
And seemed to read the spirit's thoughts,
That in my breast were thine.

Then wad I to my dreaming heart,
Like buds in early spring,
When sunbeams first o'er-ardent eyes,
Upon thy bosom bring.
I knew not that the canker worm
Of ill would come and blight
These joys, and thine, thy feelings, hopes,
That gaver them a light.

Unto my heart! but trusting still,
My footsteps wandered on,
When grief's pale shadow came, and lo!
Of all my joys had flown!
Then came upon my soul a chill,
Cold damp was on my brow,
So terrible that moment was
I wear its likeness now!

But why should I speak now to thee,
Of lonely hours swept by,
Or chronicle en her the blight
Of sorrow's tear and sigh?
This should not be the coloring
Of my life's lay to thee;
I would not dim the ruby's glow,
Or bind the wild bird free.

Then fare thee well! I know that thou,
A paragon of worth,
Wilt prove to many a heart, all good
Is faded from earth!
And in time may the sorrowing,
A temple's refuge find;
Thy gentle words light up again,
The lost and clouded mind.

The Presidential Question-Interesting and Sharp Debate!

We copy from the *Republic* the following report of a spicy passage at arms between Mr. White of Ky., and Mr. Polk, of Tenn., in which the latter came off second best.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. Seymour of Connecticut, in the Chair—and took up the bill making appropriation for the support of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1853, and fulfilling certain treaty stipulations with Indian tribes.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, after justifying his course in the recent Whig Convention, proceeded to speak on the subject of the Presidency. The Whigs and Democrats are marshalling their forces, he said, and are only waiting for their standard bearers to march on to the conflict. He desired to see inscribed on their banners, in characters of living light, the measures of Adjustment, of Compromise, that the country may settle down in peace and security, believing, as he did, that which ever party may succeed, the Union will be preserved. Although he believed Whig measures were better to secure the prosperity of the country, yet he did not think the prosperity of our institutions depend upon those principles which have so long marked the difference between the two parties. He regarded the measures of Compromise as above politics, and their passage are not confined to one party more than another, although the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Polk) said they were passed by the virtue alone which belongs to the Democratic party, with a slight postscript of whigs scarcely enough to swear by. The record however, did not justify, such a reckless assertion.

Mr. POLK said he could not remain quiet while he was accused of making a reckless assertion. The whole tenor of the speech to which the gentleman alluded was to show that there was no whig party of the land which deserved consideration, when separated from the free-soil and abolition strength; and when he made the remark that the Compromise measures were passed with a postscript, he alluded to the three men only north of the Potomac who voted for the Fugitive Slave law. If that is reckless, truth is reckless.

Mr. WHITE then quoted the exact words from the gentleman's speech, if he misquoted, he would give the gentleman an opportunity to correct him.

Mr. POLK said there were not two States the Whigs could carry, separated from the Abolition party of the North.

Mr. WHITE did not admit the position assumed by the gentleman; on the contrary, he thought he could show the House that if any party was entitled to the merit of the Compromise measures, it was the Whig party of the South. He then alluded in complimentary terms

of Mr. CLAY, whose resolutions in the Senate he said contained the principle of the bills which were subsequently enacted. The dangers of the times demanded that something should be done, and the memories of the past and the hopes of the future were cast into the balance, and the Union was saved. It was sufficient to say there was enough patriotism to pass the measures, and he trusted in Heaven there was enough to sustain them. Although not agreeable to all yet, as the law of the land, they should be maintained. The fanaticism of the North has more than once brought this Republic to the verge of dissolution; and by constantly exciting the indignation of the South, it has caused the chains of the slave to be more firmly riveted now than they were twenty years ago.

He expressed his regret that dissensions exist in the Whig party, but trusted that the convention will lay down a platform on which all Whigs can stand. He then noticed the Democratic party, who, while they amused with their assumptions, disgusted with their movements. He would say to his Whig brethren, if they do not mean to act together, let them strike their flag and disband. If they do, let them give their arms, resolved never to lay down their weapons until they triumph.

As to Mr. Fillmore, the wisdom and prudence displayed by his Administration have not been surpassed since the days of Washington. Nothing would give him more pleasure than to see him re-elected, not only by the Whig party, but by the whole American party. It is not to be denied that he is the choice of the Whigs of Kentucky above all other men. They admire him as a statesman, and respect him as a man; they admire him as a patriot. No man ever had their confidence in a greater degree. If he should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, his name would be re-elected among the people. If another should be selected, they cannot forget their allegiance to party and their loyalty to principle. Although educated in the uncertain school of N. Y. politics, he has placed himself on the broad basis of the Union, according to mark his acts by merely sectional considerations. Nobly has he redeemed his pledge; the Union is preserved. On laying down the robes of office, he will transmit to posterity a spotless name and a character of undoubted purity.

Mr. W. then alluded to Mr. Webster in terms of eulogy, as the expounder and defender of the Constitution, which is the true basis of American freedom and the brightest monument of patriotism. He then referred to General Scott, who was broadly, squarely, and unequivocally for the Union, and the Constitution, and the Compromise. The gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Polk), on a former occasion, said there was not a Democratic Presidential aspirant who was not in favor of the Compromise measures, and against the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and defied gentlemen to say as much for Gen. Scott. He (Mr. White) at that time said, he was authorized to say that Gen. Scott was opposed to any alteration or repeal. He received his information from conversations, private but not confidential; and he now declared Gen. Scott to be a good a Compromise man as any other.

Mr. POLK remarked, in addition to what he said a few weeks ago, he was now gratified to be able to state that he believed every aspirant in the Democratic party for the nomination at Baltimore has written a letter in which he takes the ground that he will veto any bill for the alteration or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. And he asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky was authorized to say the same thing for General Scott? He was authorized to say this declaration has been put in black and white. Will Gen. Scott say so?

Mr. WHITE trusted that Gen. Scott would make no such declaration in advance; it was not Whig doctrine. He believed Gen. Scott to be incapable of writing a Nicholson letter. The old hero Cherubusco would not take a position on 54 degrees 40 minutes, and be compelled to a disgraceful retreat on 49 degrees.

Mr. POLK. Does the gentleman intend to cast a slur on one to whom I am closely allied (alluding to the late ex-President Polk)?

Mr. WHITE. Not by any means.

Mr. POLK. I would owe it to his memory to repeat it.

Mr. WHITE. The official acts of a public man are public property; and as such I claim the right to speak of them regardless of consequences, and with a full sense of my responsibility.

Mr. POLK. I claim a full knowledge of all responsibility in this matter and of everything which may follow; and I stand prepared to defend his memory, and will do it in the face of the world.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman can receive my apology or not, as he pleases. As a gentleman I made it, and said I intended to cast no reflection.

Mr. POLK. As the gentleman has said so, I wish it to be understood.

Mr. WHITE resumed speaking of General Scott as having been educated a statesman, and written his name on the brightest pages of American history; always proudly bearing aloft the stars and stripes, and defending every section of the Union. Although the resolutions of the convention of Kentucky express a preference for Mr. Fillmore, they pledge the Whigs to support the nominee of the National Convention. What they did for Harrison, is a foreboding of what they will do for the hero of so many hard-fought battles. He claimed the right to speak for the strongest Whig district in Kentucky. If the banner of Winfield Scott shall be unfurled to the breeze, the people will rally a round it.

One of the broadest hints to pop the question which it is possible for a young lady to give a gentleman, is to declare to him her intentions of never marrying.

We are always glad to see complimentary notices, or to hear of the prosperity or success of our friends or our friends' friend, at home or abroad. We therefore cheerfully make a place for the annexed article. Mr. Ballard is extensively related in this county, and among them we are proud to mention the name of our esteemed friend John P. who bears the same name of Mr. B. of the Exchange Hotel. Although born and reared in Ky., we have always looked upon the old Dominion as our mother Country, and if we ever go there (which we hope to do) will call at the Exchange, and advise all our friends who may journey that way to do the same. By the way cannot Mr. B. of the Exchange furnish our friend J. P. of this county a help-mate from the old Dominion.—Eds. Mess.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, (Richmond.)

This elegant hotel—one of the handsomest and best planned we have ever anywhere seen—which was conducted so long and with so much credit by Mr. Boydens has lately passed into the hands of Mr. J. P. BALLARD, preparatory to which it was completely refitted, and furnished throughout with entirely new and elegant furniture. For the benefit of travelers and of our numerous Southern readers who occasionally visit the metropolis of the Old Dominion, we insert, from the *Richmond Whig*, the following notice of the hotel under its new management:

Among the many good hotels of which your city can boast, I had the good fortune to obtain quarters at my old stopping place, the Exchange, the proprietorship of which I found had changed hands since my last visit there. And I was most agreeably surprised to observe the many alterations and improvements that had taken place. I have always considered it one of the best arranged hotels, as regards the size of the rooms, the noble passages, and splendid entrance hall, that there is in the United States; but the elegance and taste with which it is now furnished renders it, in my opinion, unsurpassable.

The proprietor, Mr. J. P. BALLARD, is, I believe, a native-born Virginian, a gentleman of untiring energy, and whose urbane and courteous manners render him most deservedly popular with all who become acquainted with him.

Without wishing to occupy too great a space in your valuable paper, I cannot refrain from alluding to the handsome style in which the hotel is furnished.

On passing in at the principal entrance, on the right and left of the vestibule are the gentlemen's and ladies' reception rooms, or parlors, the floors of which are covered with rich velvet carpeting, splendid large-sized mirrors over each mantelpiece, the walls adorned with choice and beautiful paintings, and the furniture of the richest kind. Adjoining the latter is the ladies' drawing-room, which, for elegance, taste, and splendor, will bear comparison with any in the Union; curtains of the richest brocade and lace, with massive gilt cornices; superb mirrors from the ceiling to the floor, carpeting of the richest pattern, and the furniture rose wood and satin, forming altogether an apartment such an Eastern Nabob might be proud of.

Passing from these a few steps you enter the ladies' ordinary, which is equally deserving of notice for the unique and chaste style in which it is arranged; it is a lofty, fine-sized room, capable of dining nearly one hundred persons. Two large and splendid mirrors, occupying the upper end, reflect a full view of the guests, and the beautiful and handsomely arranged tables have a very pleasing effect.

The gentlemen's ordinary is also a splendid room, capable of dining two hundred persons; in fact I think the number of guests last week, at one time, could not be less than two hundred and fifty, and yet every thing went like clock-work—a superabundance of the good things of this life on the table, and so admirable were the arrangements that no most fastidious had no cause for complaint.

As regards the private parlors and chambers throughout the establishment, they are furnished in a corresponding style of elegance; every room is carpeted with the richest Brussels carpeting, and the furniture of the very best and most fashionable make, and great credit is due to Mr. BALLARD for the manner in which he has combined luxury and comfort throughout.

Mr. BALLARD, I observed, is well patronized by the Virginians, and very properly so, for the liberality and spirit he has shown in making the Exchange Hotel a credit and an ornament to the State well deserve their warmest support, and they have reason to feel a pride that the proprietor is a son of the Old Dominion.

S. G.

We trust that our female readers will not overlook the following:

GARDENING FOR GIRLS.—Some of the best writers on education in the country have advocated the importance of this subject, and the peculiarly healthful and strengthening influences that attend it.

Miss Beecher, in her work of Domestic Economy, recommends every father to set apart a portion of his yard and garden for fruits and flowers, and see that the soil is well prepared and dug over, and all the rest may be committed to the children. These would need to be provided with a light hoe and rake, a diddle or garden trowel, a watering pot, and means and opportunities of getting seeds, roots, buds and grafts. All of which might be done at trifling expense.

Tom Hood says nothing spoils a holiday like a Sunday coat, or a new pair of boots. To have time set easy, your garments must set the example.

Farewell to America.

WORDS BY C. F. CHANCE—MUSIC BY GOLDSCHMIDT.

Sung by
MADAME JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT.
Yours land of hope—fair Western Star!
Whose light I hailed from o'er the East—
I leave thee now—but twine for thee
One parting wreath of melody.
O take this offering of the heart
From one who feels 'tis said to part.

And if it be that strains of mine
Have glided from my heart to thine,
My voice was but the breeze that swept
The spirit chords that thine sleep.
The music was not all my own—
Thou gavest back the answering tone.

Farewell—when parted from thy shore,
Long absent scenes return once more;
Where'er the wonders home may be,
Still will memory turn to thee!
Bright Freedom's clime—I feel thy spell,
But I must say, farewell, farewell!

EATING A DUTCHMAN.

A YANKEE TRICK.

A Yankee pedler travelling through York State, some twenty years since, put up at the house of a Dutch tavern keeper, for the night, at the close of one fine summer day. At that time, the peculiar prejudices of the Dutch people of that section, were strongly shown in their jealousy of the tam Yankees. Our landlord was one who seemed to take particular delight in annoying any descendant of the pilgrims who chanced to fall in his way, and it may be supposed he did not neglect any opportunity that presented during the stay of the Yankee pedler to quiz him, or make him the butt of his jokes.

Our Yankee friend was not exactly green, though he kept a very quiet demeanor until the morning, by which time he had matured a plan for giving the Dutchman an explanation of the old adage, What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander.

The morning sun had dispelled the mist of the night. Jonathan had hitched his horse to his cart, and brought them up before the door, ready for a start, after he should have finished his breakfast. The breakfast passed, and Jonathan having settled his bill, felt himself at liberty to meet the Dutchman half way in any shape he chose to approach, and as a signal for a more perfect understanding of his readiness, he let him into his story:

Now old Sourkrout, before I go, I have one thing, the last of a large assortment, that I want to sell you. You now are a very prudent, economical sort of a man, and one would answer for your whole family, and you could let your neighbors use it after you had got done with it.

What in dunder is it? asks Sourkrout. Well, you see now, says Jonathan, when I laid in my stock, I bought a prime lot of messles, and I've sold 'em all out, except one, and I kinder thought, seein' how you was a very saving sort of a man, I could let you have that one messle, a curse you could make it go a round and Jonathan had the laugh all to himself.

The Dutchman began to bluster as soon as he got the idea through his wool, and thinking he could do as he chose with the apparently green Yankee, he commenced bullying.

Look a here, mister, none of yer tricks upon travellers, says Jonathan; needn't think you can scare a Yankee, no how. Why, rot your old cabbage garden, I've known a Yankee to eat such a Dutchman as you are before breakfast!

A Yankee eat a Dutchman! Tat's a tamt liket story! I'll pet yet life tollar you can't eat me!

I'll take that bet, says the Yankee; call in your neighbors to see fair play. The neighbors were called in, and the preliminaries arranged, in which it was agreed that the Dutchman should take off his boots, wash his feet, and lay down on the table, whereupon the stakes were put up.

The Dutchman was laid out, and Jonathan proceeded very deliberately to untie his neck, and unbutton his shirt collar preparatory to his cannibal feast.

Approaching the table where lay the wondering Dutchman, Jonathan took up one of his feet, and brought it to his mouth, and made a very significant impression with his teeth on the Dutchman's big toe, which elicited a roar and a kick.

Oh! mine Got! Shtop piting—dat hurts! Never mind; you dont expect I am going to swallow you. That wasn't the bet; I bet I could eat you and he made another bet.

Old Sourkrout soon perceived that the Yankee had tricked him, and that he must either be eaten, or loose his five dollars. He chose the latter alternative, the money was paid to the Yankee, who left with high honors, having vindicated the fame of Yankeeedom, and sustained its high reputation for the production of wooden nutmegs and Yankee Tricks. The old Dutchman has learned to respect the superior sagacity of Yankee pedlers, and from that day, since, has always treated them with due deference and never fails to look remarkably silly, if any body says anything about eating raw Dutchman in his presence.

Yankee Blade.

AUFUL UOLY.—In the eastern part of Delaware county, New York, resides B., a justice of the peace and a sensible man, but by common consent the ugliest looking individual in the county; being long, gaunt, sallow, and awry, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day he was out hunting, and met a man on foot and alone, who was longer, gaunter, uglier by all odds, than himself.

He could give the "Squire" fifty and beat him. Without a word, B. raised his gun and deliberately levelled it at the stranger. "For goodness sake, don't shoot," shouted the man in great alarm. "Stranger," replied B. "I swore ten years ago, that if ever I met a man uglier than I was, I would shoot him; and you are the first one I ever seen."

The stranger, after taking a careful survey of his rival, replied, "Well, captain, if I took any wuss than you do, shoot! I don't want to live no longer."—*Krick-erbocker.*

Dick Dattle's Stump Speech.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—This are the day for the population of Booneville, like a pullet on a rickety henroost, to be look in up. A crisis has arrived—and some, this's bust! Where are ye? here I is, an' I'd stand here and expire now till the day of 'synagogues if you'd whoop for Dully. Feller Citizens—Jerusalem's to pay, and we heint got any pitch.

Our hyperbolic an' majestic canal boat of creation has unshipped her rudder, and the Captain's broke his neck, an' the cook's dy to the debts of 'the vastly deep, in search of 'dimuns'! Our wigwag's torn to pieces, like a shirt on a brush fence, an' isty of these are latitudes are yarinshin' in a blue flame! Are such things to be did? I ask you in the name of the American Eagle, who whipped the shaggy-headed lion of Great Britain, an' now sits a roostin' on the magnetic telegraph, if sich things is a goin' to be conglomerated! I repeat it to you in the name of 'that peacock of liberty' when he's flewin' o'er the cloud-capped summits of the Rocky mountains, if ye's goin' to be extemporaneously biogrogged in this fashion?

"O, answer me! Let me not burst in ignorance!" as Shakespeare says. Shall we be benighted with sich unmitigated odiousness? Me thinks I hear you yell—"No, sir—ee—hoss! Then lect me to Congress and there'll be no revolution!" Feller citizens—If I was standin' on the adamantine throne of Jubiter, and lightning's was a clashin' about me, I'd continue to spout! I'm full of the bilin' father of Mount Etny, an' I won't be quelled! I've sprung a leak, an' I hear me 'n' rip my lung out into a mill-grab if I wouldn't stick to you like brick-dust to a bar or soap.—Where are my opponents?—nowhere! He aint a comparison in a garret to me! I was brought up among you, feller citizens; and haven't been raised in a school house, but he cant head me with his highfalootin' words. Hirdlestrickum, albro, anto, catnip, Brazyougony an' Baffin's Bay! What do you think of that?

Oit Poorly—not hog or die!" as Shakespeare said when Caesar stabbed him in the House of Representatives.

Feller citizens—Lect me to Congress an' I'll abolish mad dogs, musketeers and bad cents. I'll go in for teetotal annihilation on nigers, campeentins' and jails. I'll repudiate crows an' flustify hen hawks; I'll have barn raisins every day (Sundays excepted) and lickernough to swim a skunk. Yes, feller citizens, lect me to Congress, an' I shall bid to exclaim in the sublime, the terrific language of Bonypart, while preachin' in the wilderness—

"Richard's himself again!"

On, then onward to the polls; 'gallop across fiery-footed steeds; an' make the welkin tremble with ont-spasmodic yells for Dully. Cock yer muskets—I'm a comin'.

Hence, ye, Brutis broad axe an' glory! Let's licker.

Pursuit of Knowledge.

Pat.—Have ye iver a letter for me yer honor?

Urbane Official.—What name?

Pat.—My own name, ev course, whose else?

Official, still urbane.—What is your own name?

Pat.—Feix, an it was my father's afore me, and would be yet, only he's gone dead.

Official, not quite so urbane.—Confounded you, what do you call yourself?

Pat, firmly.—Badad I call myself a gentleman, it's a pity there ain't a couple 'o 'us.

Official, with dignity.—Stand back. Pat, mildly.—The devil aback I'll stand until I get me a letter.

Official, sternly.—How can I give it to you, if you won't tell me who you are? you stupid bog trotter.

Pat, satirically.—Is that what you're ped for abusin' honest people that comes for their rights; gi me the letter, or by the whiskers of Kate Karney's cat, I'll cast me vote agin' ye when I get me papers.

Official, very nearly angry.—You blundering blockhead, can't you tell me how your letter is addressed?

Pat, contemptuously.—Dressed! how should it be dressed, barrin' in a sheet o' paper like any other, come, hand it up avic.

Official, angrily.—Deuce take you, won't you tell me who you are?

Pat, furiously.—Well, I'm an Irishman, bred and born, seed, breed, and generation, me father was cousin to one-eyed Larry Magra, the process server, and my mother belonged to the Mooneys of Kilmanazy. You're an ignorant out decide, an av' you'll only creep out of yer hole, I'll wel' you like a new shoe, an av' you wish any more satisfaction of me, name's not Barney O'Flynn.

Satisfied Official.—Oh! that's your name is it?

(Shuffles letters, hands them to Barney, who cuts.)

A gentleman asked a country clergyman for the use of his pulpit for a young divine, a relative of his. "I really do not know," said the clergyman, "how to refuse you; but if the man should preach better than me, my congregation will be dissatisfied with me afterwards; and if he should preach worse, I don't think he is fit to preach at all."

The heart that is most alive to the smiles and tears of generous sympathy, needs not the aid of pompous eloquence to make its deep and silent feelings known. There is a language of the soul unheard but seen, and known, and felt and understood, its meaning in a passing glance, a word, a look, a sigh, a tear.

Man was never intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation, whereas an active life is the best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preservation of health.

Economy—What is It!

It is not economy to burn green wood. The water contained in the wood requires a certain portion of fuel to drive it off, so that there is loss of so much heat, which passes up the chimney, and the extra hauling amounts to one sixth of the whole.

It is not economy to keep a smoky house. The smoke blackens the paint, plastering, or papering—spoiling the complexion of the women and children, which is worth something—causing weak eyes, a great wear and tear of temper, and this makes life more uncomfortable than there is any need of.

It is not economy to keep a cold house. Modern ways of economising fuel are many and cheap, and it costs little more to make a house tight than it does to leave it open.

It is not economy to send children to school without books.

It is not economy, to stick your nose in every man's business but your own.

It is not economy, in short, to indulge in any careless, shiftless mode of doing business, or in any want of energy in attending to one's own affairs.

It is economy to expend, one, five or ten dollars—as the case may be—annually, for good, well conducted newspapers and magazines—thus getting a knowledge of passing events and the ways of the world—obtaining information of inventions, better modes of culture and management—hints which save an animal or a crop, and enable one to make as well as to save money—giving reading for the children and family, and something to think and talk over—thus promoting good feeling and making life glide on pleasantly and profitably.

Prairie Farmer.

The Morrow County Mystery.

Some weeks since we gave an account of an excitement in Harmony and Bennington townships Morrow county, growing out of the supposed murder of an Indian Doctor in Harmony township, known to have had very large sums of money in his possession. He is supposed to have been murdered by the man with whom he had boarded, as before the disappearance of the Doctor he was never known to be "in funds," whereas, immediately after, the Doctor's clothes appeared made over, upon the backs of the man's children, and he appeared to have plenty of money.

Several spirit mediums told where the body of the doctor was buried, but the people by not following exactly the directions, failed to find it. A clairvoyant informed them, several were concerned in the murder and that one of gang had killed a peilar some years before and buried his body in the bank of a mill race that by searching, the bones would still be found. The people went to the spot and a human skeleton was found! They then commenced the search for the body of the doctor with increased confidence. The clairvoyant informed them that the body had been removed; it was first buried in an onion bed in ——— garden, but was afterwards taken up, packed in a trunk and conveyed to a certain farm in Bennington township where it was deposited in a hole beneath a large log or log-heap, and the pile fired; that if a search was made at that spot the lock of the trunk and a portion of the bones would still be found. The search was made and the lock and bones found! The supposed murderer has cleared the country.

The above statements we have on the authority of a gentleman well known to the world and whose name is a guarantee of their truthfulness. We are no believers in spirit rappings, but how is this mystery to be explained.

Mansfield Herald.

COURTING IN RIGHT STYLE.—Git out you nasty puppy—let me alone or I'll sell you nasty! cried out Sally—to her lover Jack—who sat about ten feet from her, pulling dirt from the chimney jam.

"I arn't techin' on you, Sal," responded Jack.

"Well, perhaps you don't mean to nuthin'—do yer!"

"Cause why you're too tarnal scary, you long-legged, lantern-jawed, slab-sided, piggee-toed, gangle-kneed owl, you—you hain't got a tangle bit o' sense, get along home with you."

"Now Sal, I love you, and you, can't help it, and ef you don't let me stay and court you, my daddly will sue you'n for that cow he sold him t'other day.—By jingo he said he'd do it."

"Well, look here Jack—if you want to court me you'd better do it as a white man does that thing—not set off there as if you thort I was pizen."

"How on airth, is that Sal?"

"Why sidle right up there and hug and kiss me as if you really had some of the bone and sinner of a man about you. Do you spose a woman's mind made to look at, you fool you. No, they're made for practical results," as Kossuth says "for practical results, as Kossuth says."

"To hug and kiss and sich like."

"Well," said Jack drawing a long breath, "if I must, I must, for I do love you Sal,—so Jack commenced sidling up to her like a maple poker going to battle. Laying his arm gently upon Sal's shoulder, we thought we heard Sal say—

"That's the way to do it old hoss—that is actin' like a white man order."

"Oh, Jerusalem an-d pan-cakes!" exclaimed Jack, "if this ain't better than any sapper assere marm made, a darned sight! Crack-e-l buckwheat cakes, slap-jacks and 'asses ain't no whar' long side of you Sal!—oh how I love you."

Here their lips came together, and the report that followed, was like pulling a hoss hoof out of the mire.

Hate nothing but what is dishonest, fear nothing but what is ignoble; and love nothing but what is just and honorable.

There are lying looks as well as lying words, dissembling smiles, deceiving sighs, and even lying silence.

JUVENILE SIMPLICITY.—A friend says

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.
R. H. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, JUNE 11, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This body met according to agreement on the 2d inst. Were the proceedings of a reasonable length, we would cheerfully lay them before our readers, that all might have an opportunity of seeing how the war waged, but we think the result most interests the people, consequently we will cut a long story short by giving it. Buchanan, Cass, Douglass, Marcy, Houston, Butler and a host of others entered the field, with prospects brilliant and fair. But alas! all but one were disappointed. We are only sorry for one of the numerous aspirants, i. e. Wm. O. BUTLER. He was most shamefully treated even by the delegates from this State, who went for Cass from the beginning of the balloting. The general impression was, that after their efforts for Cass proved ineffectual that they would at once unite upon Kentucky's favorite son and thereby secure him the nomination. But this conjecture resulted in a failure, and he was kept in a hopeless minority all the time. Why is it that those who were sent to the Convention, and strictly instructed to go for Butler, failed to do their duty? They certainly will have to atone to an offended and enraged people, for it is a rare case of duplicity that they will not stand—they see defeat staring them full in the face, and are ready to exclaim with Macbeth, "Our eyes are made the fools of the other senses, Or else, worth all the rest."

This grand display of imbecility on the part of those who had in their power to place Butler where he now should be, and those "mouthfuls of articulate wind," will be immensely destructive in their own camp and induce numerous persons to bolt on their ticket, and "dedicate themselves to greatness," by voting for the valiant standard bearer of the whig party.

On the 49th ballot FRANKLIN O. PIERCE of New Hampshire, received the nomination for President and Wm. R. KISS of Alabama, for Vice President. We do not know how these nominations appear to others, but to us, in the language of Old Bullion, it is a real "Kangaroo ticket," the strongest in the hind legs." If it were just reversed it would do tolerably well. Pierce it is true was for a short time in the U. S. Senate, and if we recollect aright has occupied a place in both branches of Congress, but the fact would only be remembered with the "things that were," were it not that when men occupy those positions, they are compelled to vote occasionally, or go home branded for all coming time. The seat which was allotted to him while there was filled with the most ordinary man in either branch of Congress while he occupied it. We do most certainly think his nomination over such men as Cass, Buchanan or Butler, is a burning shame and disgrace, and there will be called down upon the heads of those who perpetrated the deed an avalanche of wrath and dishonor. It is passing strange that these worthy statesmen who have been among the pillars that have sustained this mighty republic when discord and dissolution were almost within its sacred portals, should be cast aside as unworthy of confidence and support, and an obscure, second rate man placed above them in the party ranks where they have so nobly and ably sustained themselves in the days that "tried men's souls." This disgraceful and contemptible duplicity on the part of the delegates who failed to perform their duty as instructed, will undoubtedly convince the gentleman from the land of wooden nutmegs, that his services will not be needed at the White House, at least in the chair that has been so ably filled by the first talent in the world. If Mr. King were placed at the head of the ticket it would much better meet the approbation of the people, as he has shown himself to be a man in whatever sphere he has been called upon to move. For years he has occupied a high place among men and has ably sustained himself on all occasions.

The proceedings of the convention as far as we have seen do not contain the veritable *hobby* of a platform. Why is this? Such a thing has never before happened. A resolution was offered on the second day of the convention adopting the compromise measures, but it was promptly laid on the table and for ought we know is there yet. There may have been action in this matter, but we "shall see what we shall see," when it comes. So much has been said by these praters on the compromise and lovers of the dear people that we desire to see them come out. Come gentlemen, "an honest confession is good for the soul."

JOE WORK.—We have just received another addition to the Job department of our office; which added to the very fine assortment before on hand makes it complete. Job Work of every description can now be gotten up at the Messenger office, second to none in this State, prices moderate, and satisfaction warranted. Those desiring any thing in this line would do well to call here before going elsewhere, as every kind of work can be done in the best of style and on the shortest notice.

YOUNG LADIES FAIR.

We take pleasure in announcing to the liberal citizens of Richmond, that the Young Ladies of the Female Academy have determined to hold a Fair on the 17th inst. The object of it is to repair the interior of the building, so that it will be pleasant, comfortable and convenient for the scholars. This is a very commendable enterprise for the young ladies to embark in; they should, and we have no doubt will be liberally patronized. Of all places a school room ought to be kept neat and clean—it will secure a willing attendance and a certain application to studies. Let every body go to the fair and thereby encourage the youthful pride and energy of the young ladies.

We understand that some persons, under the impression that the proceeds of the fair are to benefit the owners or shareholders of the building are discouraging the project. What are the facts. The furniture &c., needing repairs, paint &c., belongs to the school exclusively, and the shareholders have no further interest in the same than other citizens. It is true that the lot and building belongs in fee simple to individual shareholders, but the right to use it for school purposes attaches to the school in perpetuity and of course the shareholders have no other interest than other citizens in the interior cleanliness of the house for the accommodation and comfort of the young ladies. It is also true that the shareholders are by the terms of the deed to receive for the use of the house and lot, a reasonable rent which rent we understand is fixed by them at less than 5 per cent upon cost. We also understand that there was not money enough raised by subscription to build the house, that the deficit was borrowed and a part of it still owing, the rent having been applied in liquidation; so that the shareholders have not yet pocketed one cent of income in their outlay.

We think the house ought to belong to the school and that a contribution ought to be made by the citizens to purchase out the interest of the shareholders, which we doubt not can be done on very moderate terms, perhaps at one half what it cost them, though they have now been out of the use of their money over 5 years. Suppose some one start a paper for this purpose.

FOURTH OF JULY.—It will be remembered that the great natal day of Liberty is close at hand, and as yet no preparation has been made for a due observance thereof. Is that sacred day to pass without some public demonstration? We hope not. It is a day, in our humble estimation, when there should be a united outpouring of public and patriotic spirit without regard to party or creed. The Fourth of July. The very words are sacred and should inspire us with pride and animation and with a proud consciousness that we are still free. The day was, when we had glorious and noble demonstrations on this loved day of devotion to our sacred institutions. We still owe a debt of gratitude of memory to our departed and generous fathers—to those who astonished the world and established a government whose sacred institution could be perpetuated without the sanction of a king, since which we have had an unfettered, heaven-born independence, the precepts of which have been sent broad-cast over the world, and aroused a host of noble and patriotic men from the cursed slumbers which despotism has forced upon them. And in view of the manacles which were given from the hands of the enslaved sons of proud America, and to show the entire world that our dear bought patriotism is not waning, let us have a celebration worthy of the day. Will some one suggest a day on which to hold a preparatory meeting? We should like to see a celebration worthy of the day—an old fashioned one.

New Advertisements.

There can be found several new advertisements in to-days paper which will no doubt be interesting to many.—We invite a careful perusal.

Lincoln Farm for sale—Robt. Miller. New Forwarding and Commission house, at Maysville, Ky.—January & Richeson.

Land Warrants wanted—G. Clay Smith.

Piano Music by Mr. C. F. Meyer of Lexington. This gentleman it will be here in a few days.

Young Ladies Fair, which is to be on the 17th. This will be a fine time for the young men to show their gallantry. Don't forget it.

JEWELRY.—We were just invited in to see the extensive and beautiful stock of jewelry of Mr. Leppelman, and found he has a rare collection. He now offers superior inducements to purchasers.—Fine Watches, rings, pins, pencils, bracelets and every thing desirable in the jewelry line can be had on the most accommodating terms. His articles are all of the most fashionable styles and warranted to be of the most durable and excellent material. The Ladies particularly would do well to favor Mr. L. with their presence and patronage, as he can at all times be found at his post to bestow his most pleasant smiles and admiring gaze upon those who may favor him with a call.

TO OUR FARMING READERS.—It is our desire this week to say a few words to you. We have now been catering for you near six months, with what success or whether we have said any thing to suit your particular interests or views we are not informed, further than kind words and occasional gratulations in general terms about our paper, its advancement, improvement, &c. We have gone to no little expense, and every week devote a large portion of our time in searching for matter that we think would be interesting and instructive to you in the various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. It has been our intention from the time we first entered upon the duties of editing and publishing a newspaper, to try and spare no expense or labor in making this department of our paper interesting and useful, and our plan originally was by publishing the views and experience of others in different sections of the country, upon the various modes of planting, cultivating, rearing stock &c., to invite from our farmers here their views and experience upon the same subjects, believing that a free interchange of views and practice in regard to all these matters with each other through the medium of the paper, would result in good to all. In this, however, we have been disappointed, and have not yet had the pleasure of publishing an original communication from any of the farmers, as was our desire to do. We wish that some of our farmers would take this matter in hand and let us send it abroad, so that others in the North and East may compare their views with ours, and thereby correct the errors in both if any exists. Farmers, let us hear from you.

Nearly every paper received from river towns and cities contain the sad intelligence that the Cholera is raging to a fearful extent. In view of this fact, would it not be well for our citizens to have the streets and alleys cleaned, that there may be nothing to invite it again in our midst? A recurrence to the sufferings and deaths of numerous citizens in '49, should induce all to act with prudence for all time to come. Its fatal ravages spare not the high or low, the rich or poor, then none should be indifferent about the condition of the streets and alleys—none can be too cautious about their diet.

We notice the democrats generally as well as the papers belonging to that party are highly elated with the nominations of the late democratic convention. It is in their humble and private opinion just the ticket to humbug the people. It is another Polk ticket which they expect, by former demonstrations, to palm upon and deceive the unsuspecting. Remember, "a burnt child dreads fire." Polk it can be said, however, was a much superior man in every respect than the present nominee, and was enabled thereby to discharge his duties satisfactorily to his party, which we fear will not be the case with Mr. Pierce. Before the election comes off however, the people will be aroused to a just sense of their duty, become acquainted with his history, and give him that rebuke he so justly merits, for having the audacity to accept the nomination, without having the first qualification to discharge the high and very responsible duties incumbent upon the occupant of the Presidential chair, and the delegates will receive a hearty rebuke for turning the sacred halls of the convention into a slaughter house, to butcher and slay Mr. Cass the wisest and most prominent statesman, Buchanan one of the leaders of the party, Douglass the diminutive pet and Butler, Kentucky's favorite son. What a shame.

Since we have been connected with the Weekly Messenger, it has been a source of gratification to us to receive high encomiums from our brethren of the press. That our friends at home may know how we stand in the affections of the craft, we have concluded to give their notices occasionally. The brethren will please accept our heartfelt thanks for their kindness. Oh, our modesty almost prevent us from letting the public know what they think of us. But here goes.

Weekly Messenger.—This is the title of a nicely printed sheet, just received from Richmond, Ky. We see our old friend Col. DICKERSON, is connected with the editorial department. He is the true blue, always whig and nothing else, and is just the chap to make a good paper. Here's our success attend you in the good cause. Gazette.

We have received a number of the Weekly Messenger, published at Richmond, Ky. It contains the salutatory of Col. B. H. JOHNSON, as one of its editors. Col. J. H. will be remembered was the former able conductor of the Bloomington Whig, in this State. The Whig causes has few better and more faithful advocates than he. We wish him much success in his new location. Ills. Constitutionist.

We are requested by G. CLAY SMITH to say, that the use of his name in a recent call for a free soil Convention in this county, was contrary to his wishes—was used without his knowledge or consent, and entirely unauthorized by him.

Two communications are inserted to-day; one from Owensley and the other from Whitley which contains considerable railroad information and show that the people in the mountain counties are wide awake. Farmer, then,

Outrages of the Rio Grande.

The steamship Yacht arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst., with dates from Brownsville of the 26th ult. Outrages by Mexicans are of continued occurrence. A party from the Mexican side crossed the Rio Grande and killed five Americans who were encamped at Lake Camapacas, on the American side. Two others succeeded in effecting their escape.

The steamer Camanche has been again fired into by the Mexicans, and Mr. Brasher, a customhouse officer, was dangerously wounded. An American lady passenger narrowly escaped with her life.

At Rio Grande City, a Mr. Rogers, an American merchant, was assassinated in his own store by a party of Mexicans. The most intense excitement prevails along the river.

MUSICAL WORLD AND JOURNAL OF FINE ARTS.—This valuable work has just been received and is precisely what its title indicates. The number before us is a beautiful specimen and contains interesting criticisms, musical intelligence, miscellaneous matter and several pages of choice music. If this number is a true sample of what is to come in the future, we unhesitatingly pronounce it the cheapest and most valuable work of the kind within our knowledge and advise all lovers of music to send for it without delay. It is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, at 257 Broadway, New York, by Oliver Dyer, at \$1.50 per annum.

THE CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY, a neat monthly published at Louisville by Rev. John L. Waller & Chas. D. Kirk, has been a regular visitor at our sanctum for several months, and we have from pressing engagements otherwise, failed to notice it as we should have done, which neglect the editors will please pardon. We regard the Repository as a fine acquisition to our family literature, and would still appreciate it more highly if it was a little less controversial in its character.

We have received Dr. Warder's Horticultural Review for June, but have not read it, yet from the glance taken at its pages, we feel that we risk nothing in saying that the number before us is a valuable one, and ought to be more generally read and taken by the Farmers, Horticulturists and Florists. It is a neat Magazine, generally has one or two fine engravings in each number, and would grace very well the parlor table of any lady.

The Edinburgh Review for April is at hand. Contents: "Trowson du Condry, National Education, Turiati's Stato Romano, Athenian Architecture, Investments for the working classes, John Knox's Liturgy, Mallet du Pan, Roebucks Whig Ministry of 1830, Squier's Nicaragua, Lord Derby's Ministry and Protection, and note to article 9 of present No.

This is a most valuable number. It is an English work, republished in this Country by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

On the outside of to-day's paper can be found a synopsis of the discussion between Hon. A. WHITE of this district and Mr. POLK of Tennessee. It will be seen that our fellow-townsmen on this, as on all other occasions has nobly sustained himself. Wonder why he don't send us his speech! We don't much like this neglect.

On last Saturday the cholera broke out to an alarming extent at Maysville Ky., since which time 26 cases and 20 deaths have occurred and four cases are not expected to live. All the deaths have occurred within half a square, in the lower part of the City.

Dr. Howard, one of the editors of the Louisville Times, announces his retirement from that paper. He resumes the profession of medicine. He is a good writer, and we are told that he is an excellent physician.

The Welland canal cost six millions of dollars; it has twenty-nine locks, with a lift of three hundred and twenty-nine feet, which is the difference of level between lakes Erie and Ontario. The business on this canal is rapidly increasing.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states two Americans arrived in that city in the last steamer from Chagres for the purpose of fitting out a steamer to act as a privateer against the commerce of Peru, in the event of war being declared against that republic by New Grenada.

A passenger on the steamer Swamp Fox at St. Louis, on Tuesday night, was robbed of six hundred dollars in money and a gold watch.

More than eighty three millions of letters passed through the Post-offices of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1851—of which two and a half millions found rest in the Dead Letter Office.

STREUNVILLE, June 5, P. M. While a cannon was being fired this afternoon, demonstrative of rejoicing at the nomination by the Baltimore Convention. It burst instantly killing one man and severely wounding another.

CONCORD, N. H., June 1. Dreadful Accident.—Twelve Ladies Drowned.—Whilst Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Thresher, and ten other ladies were sailing in a small boat on Saturday last on the San Cook river the boat accidentally upset. This accident has caused great distress. The ladies were all well known and highly respected.

COMMUNICATIONS.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Owensley County, at the Court House in Brownsville on the 29th day of May, 1852, to take into consideration the prospects of sending delegates to a convention of the Citizens of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky at Cumberland Gap on the 31st day of July next, to devise means for constructing a Railroad from Lexington Ky., to intersect the Southern railroad at Knoxville Tennessee, crossing Cumberland Gap, on motion of T. J. Cornelison, J. E. Gibson was called to the chair and William Williams appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by T. J. Cornelison in a brief and appropriate spirit, on his motion a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Whereupon the chair appointed T. J. Cornelison, Luther Brauner and Robert Morris who retired a short time, (J. E. Esq., was called on for a speech, and addressed the meeting in a short and able manner.) T. J. Cornelison from the committee reported the following resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, It is represented to this meeting that a large portion of the Citizens of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky have agreed to meet in convention at Cumberland Gap, on the 31st day of July next, to take into consideration the propriety and practicability of constructing a railroad from Lexington Ky., to Knoxville Tennessee, and believing in the great utility of such a thoroughfare to connect the Southern and Western States, by affording in time of peace the most cheap, safe and speedy means of Transportation and Commercial intercourse between those great and productive sections of the union and in time of war the greatest means of defence—and above all cementing the bonds of the National Union.

Therefore be it resolved, That we approve of the object of said Convention, and that we will heartily co-operate with said convention and use our best efforts to promote its objects.

That from the vast amount of Salt, Iron and Coal which abound in the Counties of Clay, Owensley and Estill, said road ought to pass through said Counties, but we are for its construction as the greater, and its location the minor consideration.

That the following persons be appointed delegates to said convention viz: Luther Brauner, Samuel Johnson, W. Williams, J. W. Seale, I. N. Eve, Charles Rice, R. Wilson, W. Morris, R. Morris, M. C. Hughes, W. S. Culton, J. R. Nigh, D. B. Capps, A. B. Gilbert, J. E. Gibson, T. J. Cornelison, G. Bowlin, A. B. McGuire, H. McGuire, W. M. Fulkerson, J. C. Faulconer, J. C. Horvort, J. Oliver, J. D. Spencer, J. A. Stamper, J. Cole, O. C. Cole, M. G. Horton, J. Hocker, J. D. Foster, E. Coyne and Able Pennington be specially appointed delegates to said Convention and all the citizens of the county are invited to attend. T. J. Cornelison from the Committee made speech in support of said resolutions. Whereupon said preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted and on motion it was ordered that the Editors of the Weekly Messenger and all other papers friendly to the road, be requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their columns, on motion the meeting adjourned. J. E. GIBSON, Chairman.

W. WILLIAMS, Secy.

KY. FREESOIL PLATFORM. At a meeting of the Emancipationists, according to previous notice, held in Madison County, in the Court House, in the town of Richmond, Ky., on the 7th day of June 1852:

On motion of Isaac Lane Esq., W. P. More Esq., was called to the chair and James Dickerson Esq., made secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to the National Free Soil Convention to be held in Cleveland on the 1st Wednesday of August next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

C. M. Clay offered the following Resolutions, which he discussed at length, and which were unanimously adopted by one of the largest political meetings ever held in the county.

1. Resolved, That slavery is a violation of natural right, of pure Christianity, and true Republicanism.

2. Resolved, That the Emancipationists of Kentucky will use all honorable and constitutional means for its abolition.

3. Resolved, That the reasons which urge its overthrow in places where it now exists, more strongly demand that slavery shall not enter into territories and states now free.

4. Resolved, That every consistent Emancipationist in State action, must be a "Free Soiler" in National action.

5. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the Supreme law of the land—the people one—and the States sovereign, so far only as it allows. That it explains its own purpose and power—its purpose "to establish justice" and "secure the blessings of liberty" and power is nowhere given destructive of these ends.

6. Resolved, That slavery is municipal and local to the states and exists not by the guarantee of the constitution, but by its sufferance—and that Congress has no right to establish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the National Vessels on high seas, in the territories, or in any place of exclusive National jurisdiction.

7. Resolved, That we propose to illustrate the National government from its unconstitutional participation in slavery. To Nationalize liberty and sectionalize slavery, as the Constitution does.

8. Resolved, That the Whig and Democratic parties have departed from the principles of our fathers—are not the representatives of Republicanism—but by making slavery its defence and propagandism their bond of union—they war upon the liberty of the Black, and are in sympathy with despotism at home and abroad, and ought to be dissolved!

9. Resolved, That we have not lost faith in the declarations of 1776, that government legitimately exists only by consent of and for the benefit of "the governed"—that the rights of "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are inalienable and God-given rights. But on the contrary that faith is strengthened by the experience, that whatever

preeminence we hold among the Nations is attributable to our approximation to these avowals. That these we cannot "Compromise." But in their defence we pledge once more "our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor."

10. Resolved, That we are neither lawless destructives, nor mad anarchists. But believing that judicious progression is the true conservatism, we are the friends still of law—the marriage tie—the family relation—the rights of property—of home—of country—of Christianity, and because we are the friends of all these, we are the enemies of slavery.

11. Resolved, That we have not nor do we intend to, make slavery or emancipation "a hobby to ride down" all other interests; but on the contrary we are the advocates of man's highest civilization—the perfect development of his physical, moral and mental nature; and we will incorporate into our platform in conjunction with the leading idea "liberty and opportunity to all," such principles and policies as will effect these ends.

12. Resolved, That among these are: The universal education of the people, as a duty which government owes its subjects. By state and national action, so far as practicable, to secure to each family a home. More equitably to establish the legal rights of women. A judicious tariff upon foreign imports for revenue purposes, discriminating in favor of home products and manufactures. Improvement of rivers and harbors, by the general government, interior and by the sea-board, when of national interest. And lastly, the protection of labor against capital, by the avoidance of legal monopolies, and the encouragement of co-operative associations.

13. Resolved, That in order to carry out these measures, we recommend a permanent state and national organization.

14. Resolved, That eight persons C. M. Clay, Harrison Burnam, I. Lane, Isaac Jett, Jonathan Howard, Turner Clarke, H. Doolin and W. N. Ramsay be constituted a central committee of correspondence, with powers to appoint sub-committees in the several counties; establish a journal for the vindication of our principles, and do any other act proper to be done in the premises: the chairman and one member constituting a quorum.

15. Resolved, That W. P. Moore, J. H. Rawlings, John Kinnard, L. McWilliams, Irvine Stapp, Sion Kimbrel, J. S. Golden, T. Coyle, N. Newby, Whit Moody, J. H. Harris, Al. Cornelison, R. Clarke, W. A. Coffey, Z. E. Bush be appointed delegates from Madison Co., to the National Free Soil Convention to be assembled at Cleveland Ohio, on the first Wednesday in August next, and that the other Counties in the state be recommended to do the same.

16. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and their resolutions be published, at our expense, in the Weekly Messenger, the Louisville Journal and Democrat, and in the Free Soil paper at Washington, (The National Era.)

W. P. MOORE, Chair.
JAS. DICKERSON, Sec.
June 7th 1852.

RAILROAD MEETING.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a railroad meeting of the citizens of Whitley county, held at the Court-house in the town of Williamsburg, on Monday the 17th ult., appointing a committee to go and examine Big Creek Gap, in the Cumberland Mountain in the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of reporting to the Chairman of said meeting the practicability &c., of making a Railroad through said Gap, and in obedience to said resolution we the undersigned did on the 24th ult., proceed to discharge said duty, and beg leave to make the following report, (viz):

The clear Fork of Cumberland breaks through the pine mountain, and cuts it through to its base, along the bank of which a road may be made upon a perfect level. As soon as we pass through the pine mountain, a large Creek called Hickory, on the South side of the mountain enters into the Clear Fork, which Creek we pursue in almost a South course with a very gradual ascent until we come to Davis' creek, a tributary of Hickory, where we leave the main creek with still the same gradual ascent until we come to the head waters of one of its branches, where we find a very low gap or divide, which does not exceed 20 feet in height above the gradual ascents and descents of the valley of either side.

There is a small farm in the divide, the house being upon the highest ground, and the ground in the divide, to all appearance, is entirely free from stone; and here we fall upon the head waters of a branch of Big Creek, which we pursue in its gradual descent to the main creek, where it breaks through Cumberland Mountain and cuts it to its base, along the banks of which a road may be made upon a perfect level into Powell's valley.

The waters of Hickory, Clear Fork, and Big Creek rise between the great Mountains, (Pine and Cumberland)—Hickory runs North to the Clear Fork, where it mingles into the same, immediately on the South side of the Pine Mountain. The Clear Fork pursues nearly the same course through the Pine Mountain and on until it enters into the Cumberland river. Big Creek pursues nearly a South course from the head of Hickory to the Cumberland Mountain, where it, (as before stated,) breaks through the Mountain cutting it to its base; from thence passing on into Powell's river.

It appears that nature has made an uncommon effort in severing these two great Mountains from top to bottom and the circumstances seem to point directly to some great natural commercial facility.

Now we cannot imagine the reason why the present wagon road across those two Mountains was not made or located upon the above mentioned route, viz: through the open passes in those Mountains, except on account of the large loose rock that lie promiscuously in the gap through the Pine Mountain for a distance of three or four miles, which makes this route at this cut impassable, and the present road was made where it cost but little though where it never can be made good.

Now these openings in the Mountains lie almost directly on a line from Charleston to Lexington, being in lat-

tude thirty-six degrees and twenty-five minutes North, and longitude seven degrees and seven or eight minutes West from Washington, between the Southern Atlantic seaboard and the great North western inland of the Mississippi Valley; there is but one link to add to the great commercial chain of about one hundred and forty miles, partly through these Mountains, to connect the North and South and thereby perpetuate the bonds of brotherly union by bands of iron.

These Mountains are full of valuable natural wealth, and only need development to become commercial. The Pine and Cumberland Mountains are full of iron ore inexhaustible, and stone coal abundant, in veins unreasonable to describe through all the country we explored, and timber of the finest the world can boast.

Now a distance of sixty or seventy miles from Powell's river to the Laurel county line in Kentucky, on this route, (which we consider we have a tolerable accurate knowledge of,) there is not an elevation of more than ten feet, except the elevation in the gap at Big Creek, which will not exceed twenty to twenty-five feet in height with a gradual ascent to pass over without any tunneling at any place whatever.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES FAULKNER,
JAMES R. SCOTT,
JAMES FEAGUE,
CLINTON ROE,
THOS. J. GATLIFF,
A. WILLIAMS,
A. B. KING,
JAMES EASTHAM,
JAS. C. WILLIAMS,
J. C. C. WATKINS,
A. C. KING,
JOHN P. FFE,
Examining Committee.

May 31, 1852.

INVITATION TO THE WHIGS OF THE COUNTY.—We publish below the address of the Whig City Convention of Baltimore, inviting the Whigs of the nation to come to the meeting of the Whig National Convention on the 16th of the present month. The Baltimore Patriot, in publishing the invitation, says: "We sincerely hope that this invitation, so cordially extended, will be heartily responded to by our Whig brethren, and that they will gather from the North, the South, the East, and the West in strong numbers, prepared to send up their loud shouts of approving response to the action of the Convention. We need hardly add our assurance to all who come up to take part in this most interesting occasion, that they will meet with a cordial reception at the hands of the hospitable citizens of Baltimore."

To the Whigs of the Union: The undersigned have been directed by the Whig City Convention of Baltimore, to solicit the attendance of their fellow Whigs from all parts of the Union, at the meeting of the National Convention, on the 16th June.

The invitation which they are instructed to extend, is on behalf not only of those whom they immediately represent, but of the body of the Whigs of Maryland. On memorable occasions heretofore, our fellow Whigs have honored us by assembling here in council. We are not aware that any have had cause to tax us with the lack of cordial welcome.

If kindly intercourse, and the interchange of opinions and good offices have contributed on former occasions, to strengthen the bonds of good fellowship—such consequences, more than ever, must follow from them now. The thought that the Union has been in danger must make the feeling of brotherhood more warm, when brethren of all sections, in the name of the Union, are men to consult for its continued preservation.

Let our fellow Whigs then, from all quarters, bring themselves among us.—Let their delegations be numerous, enthusiastic, and confident. The inspiration of their presence will give the vigor of triumph to the first blow of the fight.

E. S. THOMAS,
WM. F. TRAVERS,
G. F. SABLE,
L. JARRETT,
JAMES C. NINDE,
SAMUEL MCCUBBIN,
RICHARD T. MARRICK,
EDWARD HICKLEY,
R. B. CLARKE,
SHEPHERD A. LEAKIN,
Baltimore, May 31st, 1852.

CHOLERA.—We copy the following from our exchanges:

CHICAGO, May 31. The Cholera at Lassalle is on the increase. The deaths have been about 60, mostly laborers on the railroad.—Within the past three days, however, several of our most respectable citizens have died.

Mr. Lambert, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister from Newburg Ind., died last evening of cholera. Mr. L. arrived here on Wednesday in ill health, and partook freely of curative pills and other party. He was attacked night before last.—Lou. Journal of Saturday.

A young man named Cox, from Dayton, Ohio, died yesterday at the City Hotel of an attack of cholera. He had been here only a few days, and we understand had been dissipating freely.—Lon. Cour., of Tuesday.

CHOLERA IN THE EUROPA.—We learn that there were several cholera deaths on the steamer Europa that passed up from N. Orleans yesterday morning before day light. She was full of emigrant passengers for Cincinnati.—Lou. Cour.

INTERMENTS.—According to the report of the board of health, there were 342 deaths in this city during the week ending last Saturday at noon. Of these, 153 were under ten years of age, and 45 colored; 178 died of cholera, 19 of consumption, 13 of convulsions, 1 of old age, and the other deaths were caused by various diseases.—N. O. Pic.

AN ELECTOR DECLINED.—John J. Bock, a Presidential elector of Westmoreland county, Va., nominated by the democrats, has declined, on the ground that he has been a whig all his life but voted the democratic ticket last year, under the impression that the democratic candidate for Governor was in favor of secession.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Winfield Scott arrived at Panama on the 21st May 600 passengers; left San Francisco on the 6th of May.

The Northern Light brings 350 passengers.

The steamship Columbia, which left San Francisco on the 6th, brought down 181 passengers and \$1,836,554 54 in gold.

The last steamer, the Northern, which left on the 17th April, took \$1,526,630, the total shipment for April was \$3,519,847; for March, \$3,549,704.

From Shasta we learn of the killing of nearly one hundred and fifty Indians by the whites, who were infuriated at the murder of a Mr. Anderson. The sending of one hundred and fifty fellow creatures suddenly into eternity, Indians though they were, involves a grave responsibility, which it is to be hoped was needless by incurred.

Expelling the Chinese.—There seems to be a strong excitement against the Chinese at the diggings. At Diamond Spings notice has been given, "that, if they do not leave those diggings in double quick time, off comes their pigtail and down goes their breeches."

A bill to exclude the Chinese has created a very grave discussion in the Legislature.

The Governor has sent in a special message to the Legislature, calling attention to the influx of Chinese. He recommends measures to protect the American miners from their competition.

A debate on the message took place in the Assembly on the 29th, in Committee of the Whole, in the course of which.

Mr. Speaker Hammond offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

Be it resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, That the Governor be authorized and directed to issue, under the seal of this State, and by the authority of the people thereof, his proclamation, setting forth to all whom it may concern, that the laws of California will not hereafter permit inhabitants of the Chinese Empire to work upon the mineral lands of this State, unless they shall first renounce their allegiance as Chinese subjects.

We learn from an authentic source that the Chinese, arriving on the 23d by the clipper ship Challenge, as well as most others of the immense numbers now about to arrive, are under bonds to serve for a limited period, and at a stipulated sum. These coolies are hired, in most cases, by their own countrymen or foreign residents of China, who will reap the benefit of their cheap labor, while our own citizens are debarr'd from the same privilege through the failure of the Senate to pass a law on the subject.

Many thousands are on their way to California, and they will be thrown into every branch of industry by their Chinese masters, to underbid American citizens who have their hands tied, and cannot engage their services with any prospect of a performance of their contracts.

More of the Chinese.—The ship Blenheim and bark Ternates arrived from Hongkong yesterday, the former with 346, and the latter 269 Chinese passengers. It is said at least 10,000 more are awaiting the means of conveyance to this country.

The Expulsion Commenced.—From the correspondence of the Sacramento Union, we learn that the expulsion of the Chinese gold diggers has commenced in the interior. The following is the letter:

MORSON BARK, North Fork Am'n River, Sunday, May 2d, 1852.

The excitement in regard to the Chinese is rapidly extending along the banks of the North Fork of the river, and daily expulsions are taking place. This morning some sixty Americans ranged down the river some four miles, driving off two hundred, quietly removing their tents, strictly respecting their persons and property, except in one instance, when a Celestial seemed inclined to be "obstinate." His cradle was thrown into the river. The same company intend to proceed en masse to Horse Shoe Bar this afternoon to concert measures with the miners there to "start" some four hundred located at that place. A band of music is engaged to accompany the expedition.

The feeling is strong and anything but evanescent that self-protection, as a first law of nature, must and shall be enforced. Would it not be well for your city government to take some action on the subject, for you will certainly have a flood of them from above and below you soon. There is but one opinion among the miners in regard to the proposed monopolies and importation of Chinese into the mines, and nearly all of the eighty or ninety thousand American miners are fully determined to submit no longer to have the public lands robbed of their only treasure.

Yours, in haste, as I accompany the expedition down the river.

Some eminent citizens of San Francisco have petitioned the Legislature not to pass any measure hastily in reference to the Chinese immigration.

Painful Intelligence.—The subtle Harmonists Murdered by the Indians.—We were this morning shown a letter from a gentleman of Marysville, an uncle of one of the unfortunate young men, conveying intelligence of the murder by the Indians of the whole band of Sable Harmonists, consisting of Messrs. Boley, Donnelly, Western, King, and Van Bunsselear (and their agent, Mr. Lathran). These gentlemen left this city a short time since on a tour through Northern California, and while on their route from Shasta city to Wyreka were attacked by the Indians, and all of them were brutally murdered. We have no particulars of this sad affair. Our information was received through a letter to Capt. W. D. Fair, now in this city, from Mr. L. Boley, of Marysville.

Sacramento Journalist. [Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce,] San Francisco, May 6, 1862.

We have no news of stirring moment to report as occurring in our own city; but there has been a terrible massacre of the whites, in revenge for the murder of a man by the name of Anderson, near Shasta. About 180 were killed, including women and children. If the reports are true, it was a most cruel and wicked sacrifice of hu-

man life—not even sparing the defenceless women and children.

To-day we hear of further disturbances at the mines, growing out of hostile feelings at the success of the Chinese, who are constantly driven out from their places whenever they are fortunate in finding a good lead. Surely our Government should protect these, and all foreigners, who, under our laws, have a perfect right to dig gold, wherever they choose to locate. The Chinese are a quiet, peaceable, temperate race of men, diligent in the pursuit of their calling, and anxious to leave all the good they can of us; and, contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are valuable citizens, and add wealth to our State and Nation.

At present there are a few Persians in our city. They attracted considerable attention on the Plaza last week, while engaged in worshipping the Sun.

ONTARIO.

Hon. Addison White.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, this gentleman delivered a speech on the principles and positions of the two great political parties of the country.

We were denied the pleasure of hearing this speech, which is spoken of by members and outsiders, irrespective of parties, as one of great power and brilliancy. Mr. White is a Representative from Kentucky, and he is the third gentleman from that gallant State who has ably and eloquently rebuked the disorganizers, and declared his conviction that the Whigs of that State will, in the event of the nomination of General Scott, extend to him a cordial and enthusiastic support.

From our knowledge of the character of Kentucky Whigs and their unwavering devotion to principle, we have never doubted this; but it is well that the country should have the benefit of the testimony of those gentlemen of intelligence, honor, and chivalry—Major Wm. T. Ward, Benjamin Edward Gray, and Addison White.

Mr. White is a young gentleman of fine, commanding person, and high mental endowments. His eulogy upon the people's candidate for the Presidency, the lofty Scott, was, we are assured by gentlemen of taste and intelligence, most strikingly beautiful and sublimely eloquent.

There was one gentleman who was evidently greatly disturbed by this speech—a Representative from Tennessee—the Hon. Wm. H. Polk. This gentleman is a Democrat, and is highly esteemed for his gallantry and amiable deportment. But he was sadly worsted on Wednesday. Major P. rose and remarked that he was authorized to say that the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency had recently written a letter in which each one pledged himself that, if elected to the Presidency, he would veto any bill passed by Congress repealing the fugitive slave law, an inquiry of Mr. White if Gen. Scott would give a similar pledge. The gifted Kentuckian promptly replied that he had no authority to speak for Gen. Scott, but could safely express the opinion that that man of honor and valor would not write a *Kentucky letter*, nor would he bluster in favor of "fifty-four forty or fight," and afterwards sneak down to "forty-nine!" This was, indeed, a discomfiture; but the gallant Major bore himself as gracefully as he could under the circumstances.—*Washington (D. C.) Telegraph.*

Col. Thompson, at present a member of Congress from the Wheeling, Virginia district, has been elected Circuit Judge, by about one thousand majority.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Conundrums.

A Carpenter made a door, it was too large, he cut it, and cut it too little, he cut it again and made it just fit.

In what place did the cock crow, when all the world could hear it?

What smells the most in a Drug Store?

How can a man live eighty years and only see twenty birth days?

From what motive does a fisherman blow his horn in market?

Answer next week. A. T.

ANSWER TO CHARADE OF LAST WEEK.—1st. Candle-stick. 2d. Corn-wall famous for its T. I. N. (Tea, Eye, Hen.)

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

There has been more animation in the market to-day, and the sales of bagging, provisions and tobacco are active. The weather is cloudy, and disagreeable.

Bagging and Rope.—We hear of sales of 285 pieces of bagging together with 300 coils of rope at 11 1/2 cts for bagging, and 54 1/2 cts for rope. A sale of 650 pieces of bagging at 11 1/2 cts; and 325 pieces and 400 coils in lots at 11 1/2 cts for the bagging, and 54 1/2 cts for rope.

Flaxseed.—Sales at 90 cts.

Flour and Grain.—We quote a sale of 150 bbls. flour from store at \$4.35, small sales of Oliver and other brands per day at \$4.40, \$3.50, extra family flour \$3.75, \$3.00. Corn from 35 1/2 cts to 36 cts, with a sale of mixed, 100 bags at 37 cts. Sales 25 1/2 cts.

Cattle.—Market less firm, with a sale of 20 head of cows at 51 cts, and sales of 60 head in lots at 54 cts.

Provisions.—We quote sales of 210 bags Rio sugar in lots at 10 1/2 cts. A sale of 25 hds sugar at 64 cts; and sales of 40 hds, fair to choice at 64 1/2 cts. A sale of 100 bbls. N. O. loaf sugar at 84 1/2 cts. Small sales of plantation molasses at 32 1/2 cts. Sales of a few tierces of rice at 54 1/2 cts.

Provisions.—There is more inquiry to-day for pork, with sales of 675 bbls of meat at \$16, 75, and 100 bbls also at \$16, with 55 bbls. Bacon rather quiet, with sales of a few wagon loads from the country at 74 1/2 cts for shoulders, 74 1/2 cts for hams, and 94 for clear sides. A sale from pork-house of 10,000 shoulders at 74 cts; sales from 60 cases of bacon at 74 cts for shoulders, 90 for plain, and sugar cured hams; and 10 cts for clear sides.

Tobacco.—Market from, with sales at the 3 warehouses to-day of 177 hds, the greater of which sold at \$3.00 to \$5.80. A crop of 6 hds in a Trumble company sold at the average rate of \$6.60, a most excellent sale; a few hds of good shipping and manufacturing loaf sold at \$6.00, \$5.25 and \$7.10.

Wine.—Sales at the wharf to-day at 164 cts, sales of rectified at 16 1/2 cts.

Potatoes.—New retailing at \$1.00, \$1.25 per bushel.

Onions.—New retailing at \$1.00, \$1.25 per bushel.

Flour.—Is firm. Mixed \$3.15, good do \$3.20. Whisky—Sales at \$16.00.

Provisions.—Remain inactive. Sales 280 kegs No. 1 country lard at 94 cts.

Cattle.—Sales 300 bags Rio at 10 1/2 cts.

Butter.—Sales at 80 cts.

Hops.—Are held at 40 cts.

The weather is unsettled.

Arrived Fashion. Departed Fashion.

The River is falling slowly. The weather is misty and rainy. The receipts of produce are moderate.

WHEAT.—Is scarce. Prices held at 80 1/2 cts. Oats—Is held at 29 1/2 cts.

Flour.—Is quiet. Small sales superfine country city at \$3, 62 1/2 cts.

WHEAT.—Is firm, and held at 17 1/2 cts.

New Orleans, June 8.

Meat market is advancing, 500 bbls sold at \$17 1/2 cts; 100 holders firm at 18 cts. Bacon, improving, 300 casks sold at \$2 1/2 cts for sides, and 7c for shoulders; lard, 1200 kegs sold at 10 1/2 cts; whisky, sales 400 bbls at 14 cts; flour, Ohio steady at \$3 70, St. Louis 84; prime corn sold at 60 1/2 cts; Ohio Oats 35 1/2 cts; tobacco in advancing, 1300 hds Ky. leaf sold at 34 1/2 cts; cotton inactive since the German's news. Sales 4000 bales.

It is in vain to put wealth within the reach of him who will not stretch out his hand to take it.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES SIMPSON. KENAL FARROW.

For Sheriff.

HOWARD KELLEY. CORTIS PARKER.

G. B. F. BROADBENT. JOHN NEWBY.

JAMES W. SWINERS. HUGH CAINE.

JOHN W. DAVIS. MADISON BOWLAKE.

ESTILL COUNTY.

For Clerk.

WILLIAM P. CHILES.

Read this and think, one and all!

Fellow-citizens:

I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff at our next ensuing August election. Fellow-citizens if I should through the power of the people of this county, be the choice for the office which I ask for, as an officer, will faithfully discharge the duties of the office according to law, and not according to feeling.

Fellow-citizens, I am a one term man: there are one thousand persons in this county, I have grown up from childhood in your midst, and am proud to know that I have been heretofore honored with your confidence. Circumstances, and particularly the demands of my family on my time, render it impossible for me to go through all the labors of an active canvass; hope, however, to see my friends at the meeting and on such other public occasions as of interest to me may call them together.

The fact as I am concerned, is not a moneyed one; I am too poor myself to expend money to obtain the office, and can not ask my friends to do so for me. I shall, so far as I can, discountenance by my example the pernicious practice of expending money for the sake of office, and by attending barbers and places of that sort, and I shall be glad to find all my worthy competitors placing themselves on the same ground.

In the discharge of the duties of the office, if I will, it is honored by your vote, and an election, not use my office to reward my friends nor persecute my enemies, but will endeavor to be impartial and faithful.

Respectfully,

M. BOULWARE.

To the Voters of MADISON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I have been induced at the solicitation of many friends, to add my name to the number of those who aspire to the office of Sheriff of Madison County. I have grown up from childhood in your midst, and am proud to know that I have been heretofore honored with your confidence. Circumstances, and particularly the demands of my family on my time, render it impossible for me to go through all the labors of an active canvass; hope, however, to see my friends at the meeting and on such other public occasions as of interest to me may call them together.

The fact as I am concerned, is not a moneyed one; I am too poor myself to expend money to obtain the office, and can not ask my friends to do so for me. I shall, so far as I can, discountenance by my example the pernicious practice of expending money for the sake of office, and by attending barbers and places of that sort, and I shall be glad to find all my worthy competitors placing themselves on the same ground.

In the discharge of the duties of the office, if I will, it is honored by your vote, and an election, not use my office to reward my friends nor persecute my enemies, but will endeavor to be impartial and faithful.

Respectfully,

M. BOULWARE.

May 7.—17th.

New Commission and FORWARDING HOUSE.

(SUCCESSORS TO WM. HUSTON & SON.)

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Commission and Forwarding Business, connected with a Wholesale Grocery and Produce Establishment, in the City of Louisville, Ky., under the style and firm of January & Richeson, and have taken the large and commodious Warehouse lately occupied by the late Messrs Wm. Huston & Son, and which is extensively known throughout Kentucky and the West. The senior partner of this establishment for more than 30 years has been actively engaged in the Commission and Forwarding Business, and after an absence of a few years comes into the establishment renewed in health, strength and vigor, and with the experience of one of the oldest merchants in the West in the forwarding of merchandise, he asks from his old friends a portion of business, promising them that their interests shall be served as faithfully now as in times past. Our particular attention will be paid to the forwarding of Dry Goods as well as all other articles sent to or from Louisville. We shall also be pleased to tender satisfaction to our friends in the interior of Kentucky, and at all times we shall be prepared to furnish the country with the most reliable and punctual service, and at lowest market rates, and what we sell shall be of the best.

A. M. JANUARY.

JNO. H. RICHESON.

Mayville, June 11.—22—23.

Richmond Messenger, insert to the amount of \$3 and charge this office.—*Mayville Enquirer.*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

THOSE who have Land Warrants to dispose of, can get the usual price, by calling on me at my office in Richmond.

June 11.—22—23. G. CLAY SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES FAIR.

THE friends of female education and the citizens of Madison county generally, are respectfully informed that a FAIR will be held at the Madison Female Academy, by the young ladies of that institution, on Friday night, June 17th, when a variety of useful and ornamental articles, chiefly their own work, &c., will be offered to their friends. As the proceeds of the fair are to be exclusively appropriated for the benefit of the School, to the very necessary purposes of cleansing and painting the interiors, and repairing, improving and adding to the furniture, apparatus, &c., &c., which belong solely to the School, and not to the Students, it is hoped that this appeal to the liberal and enlightened citizens of Richmond and the county, will meet with a generous response.

MEETINGS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

June 11.—22—23.

LINCOLN LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING removed from the county, I wish to sell the Farm on which I formerly resided, containing about

215 ACRES,

Situated about 3 miles from Hustonville, immediately on the road to Liberty. The Farm is well set in grass, has a very comfortable dwelling house on it, a house, &c.

The contemplated Railroad from Danville to the Tennessee line, will pass within 3 miles of it, and the Turnpike from Danville to Hustonville, now nearly completed, is also within 3 miles.

Any person inclined to purchase will please call on JORIAN E. LEW, who lives near and will show the premises, give the terms &c.

June 11.—22—23. ROBERT MILLER.

LOST NEAR WALNUT HILL.

A BLACK CANE, with a spear, crooked for the hand, and had an imitation of a dog's head on it. The cane is not very valuable, but is highly prized by the owner. Any one who may find it would very much oblige and receive his heartfelt thanks by leaving the same at this office or the Lexington Observer & Reporter, and be paid for their trouble.

June 11.—22—23.

Observer & Reporter copy to amount of \$1 and charge this office.

ESTILL SPRINGS.

The Proprietors of the Estill Springs take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally that they are now fully prepared to receive and entertain company. They flatter themselves that their conduct in the past will be a guarantee for the future, that all who become their guests will be entertained in good style.

Of the superiority of the waters at the Estill Springs, they deem it wholly unnecessary to speak, as they are universally admitted to be preferable to any in the western country. Invalids seeking health will find here an

ELIXIR OF NATURE.

Pleasant to the taste, and beneficial in its effects to restore vigor and buoyancy to the diseased constitution, as also handsome scenery and a pure mountain atmosphere.

Those in quest of pleasure will find this a retreat where mirth and jollity reigns and revels, which is frequented by the class who are wont to enjoy the best of reason and a flow of soul. They confidently expect a large number of visitors, and pledge their utmost exertions to render all comfortable and agreeable.

WM. & H. C. CHILES.

June 11.—21—2f.

Observer & Reporter, Western Citizen, Frankfort Commonwealth, Marysville Eagle and Louisville Journal copy to the amount of \$3 each, and charge this office.

MR. G. E. MEYER, OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Richmond and vicinity that he will be here in a few days, and all those who wish to have their Pianos tuned or repaired will leave their address at the Webster House. He will bring with him a fine selection of Music, consisting of Songs, Waltzes, Polkas and Marches, all of the latest publication. He will also bring with him a

Splendid Piano Forte.

Which he will sell on reasonable terms. A second hand Piano will be taken in exchange as part payment for the new one if desired.

June 11.—22—2f.

A FINE SINGLE BUGGY FOR SALE.

NEARLY new, finished in good style, and in perfect order. It is a most reasonable terms. Also, a lot of old flat irons, and some fence scantling 16 feet long 3 x 4. Inquire at this office.

June 11, 1852.

MASONIC.

RICHMOND LODGE, No. 25, have resolved to celebrate the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist on the 24th inst., by a public procession, Oration and Dinner. All Masons and members of sister Lodges, who are in good standing, are cordially invited to participate.

WM. HOLLOWAY.

CURTIS BURNAM, JOHN W. BOURNE.

June 4.—21—2f.

MEDUSA'S HEAD.

Whose shining hair was changed to hissing snakes, presented a most terrible appearance to all but the Goddess Minerva, whose deep rooted vengeance saw in the transformed tresses, more claims than in the long Golden Ringlets of Ceto's beauteous daughter. Had the offspring of Jupiter's Brain lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES!

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm, the truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

Lottery Agents and Bankers,

P. M. PYFER & CO.,

No. 38 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, O.

Columbus, Ohio, & 64 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill. And have observed the practical efficacy of a system devised for the sole aim The Happiness of the World! While existing in microcosm the urn and thimble of the Nineteenth Century.

WONDERFUL LUCK!

Note.—We wish distinctly understood by the Public, that we advertise no Prizes that are not actually sold and paid, vide the Managers' Reports.

P. M. PYFER & CO.,

ALWAYS FOR THE PRIZES!

\$35,000 sent to a club in Cook Co. Illinois.

\$25,000 sent to a Lady in Detroit, Mich.

\$25,000 sent to a correspondent in Menon Co. Ind.

\$25,000 sent to a correspondent in Tazewell Co. Ill.

\$30,000 sent to a club in Fairchild Co. Ohio.

\$22,000 sold to a Merchant in New York.

\$15,500 sent to a new Customer in Shelby Co. Ky.

\$15,000 sent to a new Customer in Coffee Co. Ind.

\$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Cleveland.

\$7,500 sent to a correspondent in Nashville, Tenn.

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES

FOR JUNE, 1852.

ORDERS IN ALL CASES CONFIDENTIAL!

Date Capital No of No Price of Price of June Prizes. Ballots. Drawn. Tickets. Pack.

